

OBJECTIVE

1.To assess the incidence of intraoperative complications—specifically vascular, neural, and ureteral sequelae

2.To elucidate the impact of these complications on oncological outcomes, including overall survival and progression-free survival.

INTRODUCTION

Lymphadenectomy, a crucial component of surgical staging for gynecological cancers as endorsed by the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, presents both essential benefits and potential risks of intraoperative, acute postoperative, and long-term complications.

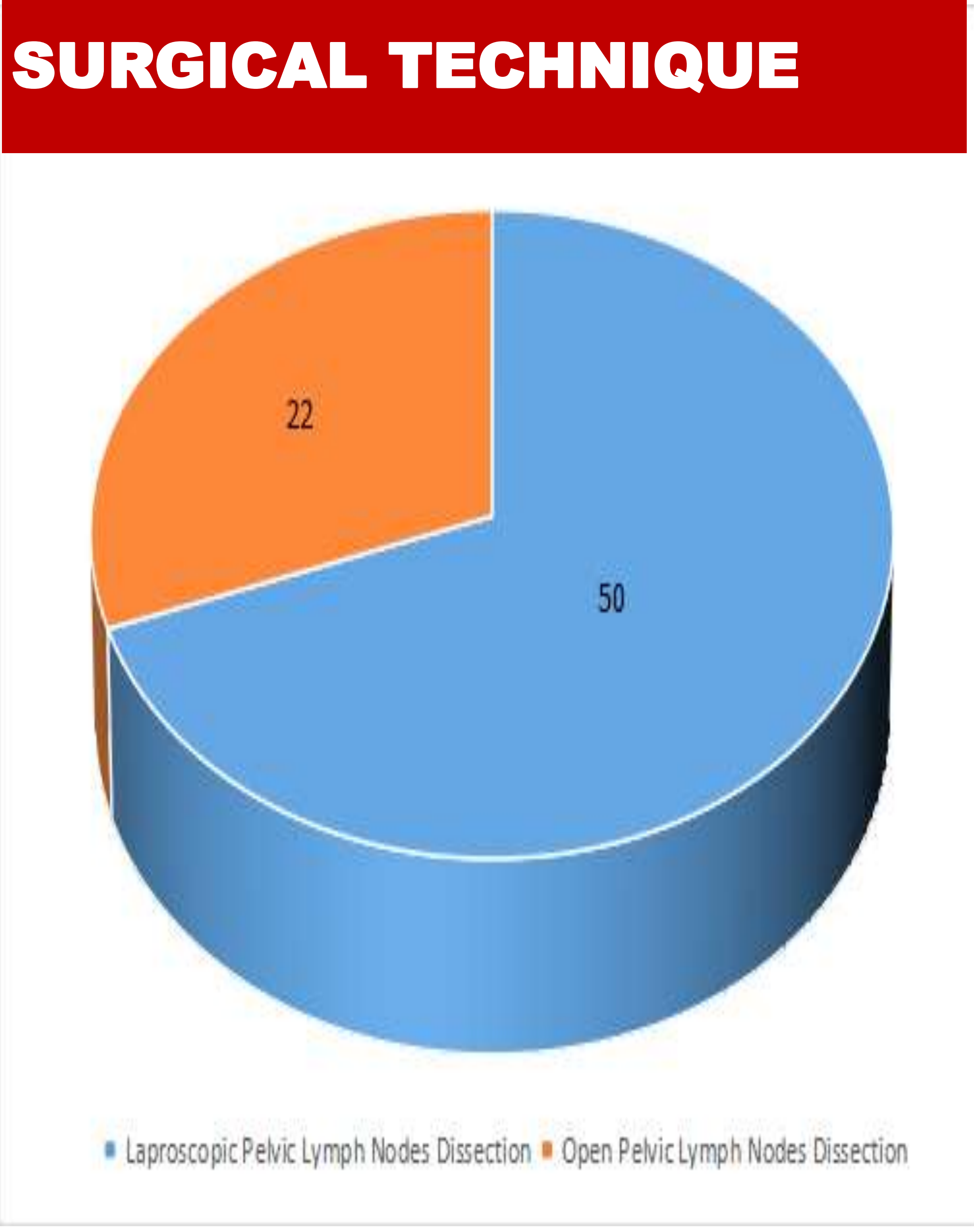
lymph node dissection primarily aids accurate staging and impacts treatment decisions, although its direct therapeutic benefit remains debated

Recent literature emphasizes refining surgical approaches to reduce morbidity while preserving oncologic efficacy.

METHODOLOGY

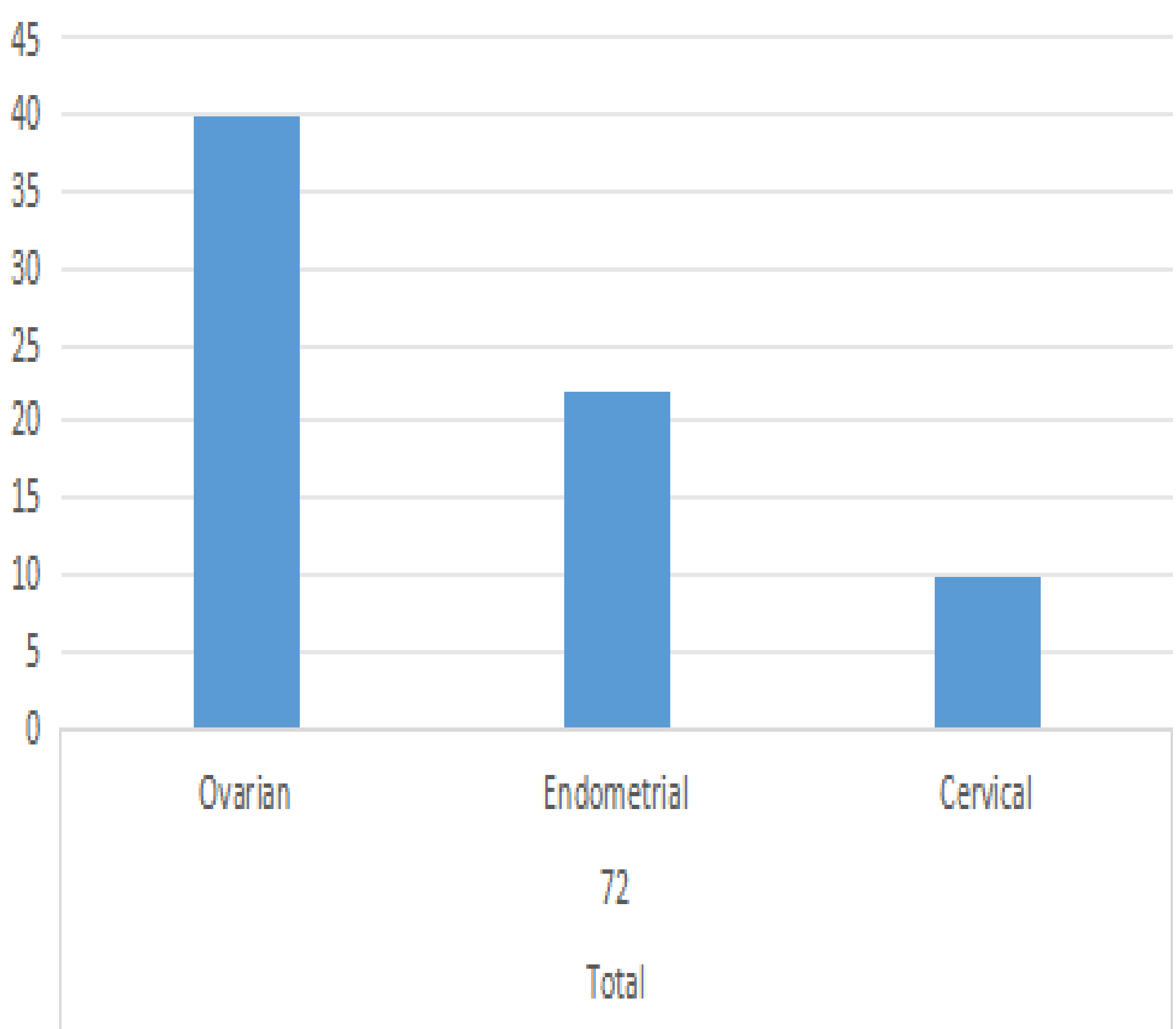
A retrospective analysis was conducted on patients who underwent pelvic ± para-aortic lymph node dissection (LND) for gynecological malignancies (cervical, endometrial, or ovarian) at the Gynecological Oncology Surgery Clinic, Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital, between 2013 and 2022.

Data on intraoperative complications, operative duration, estimated blood loss, and postoperative outcomes were collected from surgical and oncology records.



RESULTS

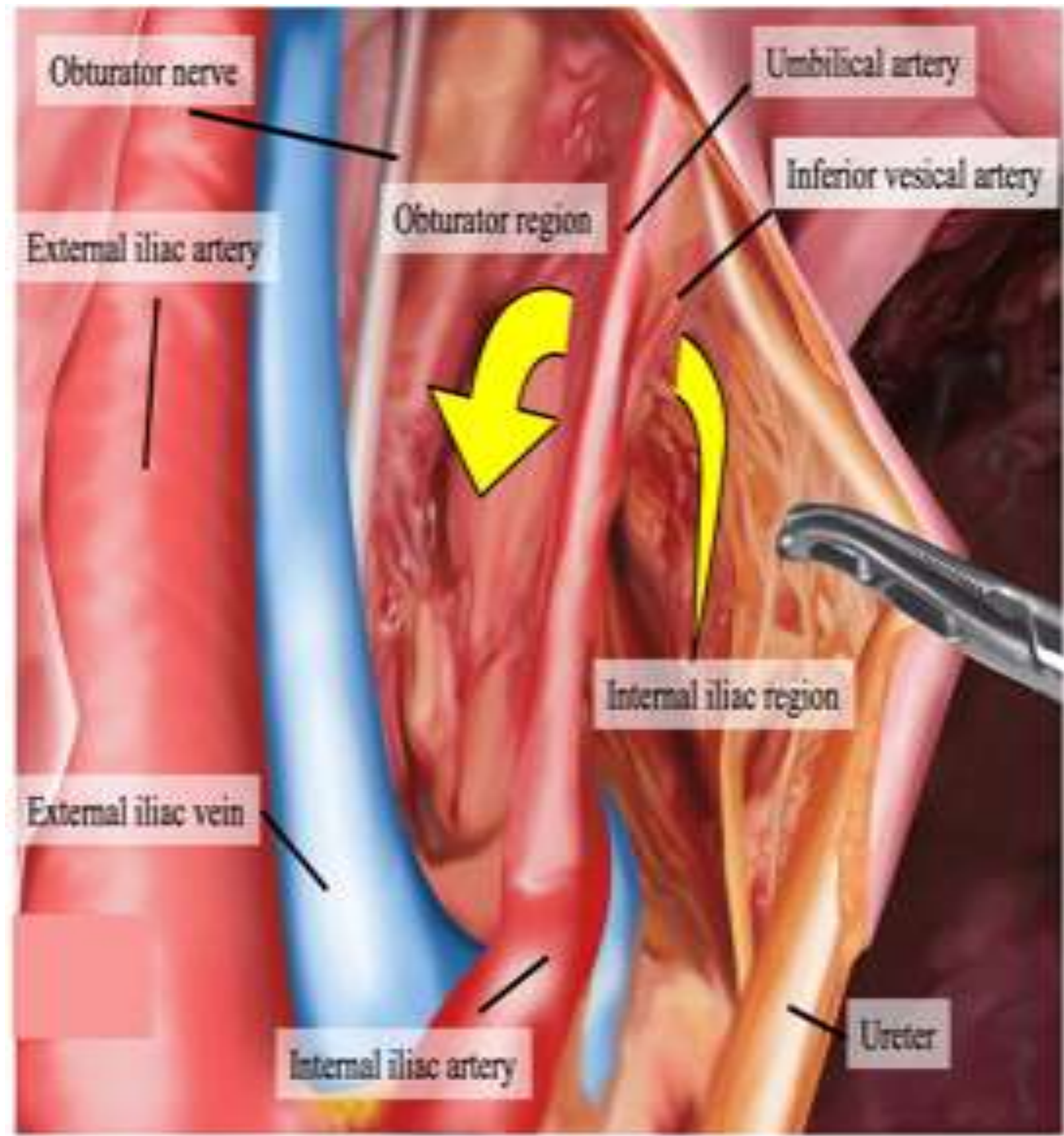
GYNAECOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES DISTRIBUTION



Malignancy Type	Count
Ovarian	40
Endometrial	22
Cervical	10
Total	72

INTRAOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS	VALUE
Bowel Injury	2 (2.8%)
Bladder Injury	1 (1.4%)
Ureteral Injury	1 (1.4%)

POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS	VALUE
Ileus	5.6% (4/72)
Deep Venous Thrombosis	2.8% (2/72)
Pulmonary Embolism	1.4% (1/72)
Lymphocele	1.4% (1/72)



OVERALL SURVIVAL RATE

97.2% (70/72)

CONCLUSION

Lymph node dissection for gynecological malignancies, while essential for accurate staging, carries a measurable risk of intraoperative complications, particularly visceral, neural, and ureteral injuries. Careful surgical technique, anatomical precision, and prompt intraoperative diagnosis and appropriate treatment are usually associated with low morbidity and improved quality of life.